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CERVIX DISPLASIA AND CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IN PAP SMEAR REPORTS IN ARDEBIL

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Introduction: cervix cancer is one of the common cancers among women, that probably there are many effective factors in appearance of that. However early diagnosis and appropriate management especially in early stages of disease play important role in prognosis and lifespan of patient. So the main aim of this study was to study of relation between contraceptive methods and cervix displasia. **Methods and Materials:** This study was a descriptive-analytic one that was conducted on 399 cases of Pap smears selected by easy sampling method in all of Pathology lab centers in Ardebil (6 centers) between Apr 2003 to Sept 2003. Data were collected by questionnaire and were analyzed by SPSS software. **Results:** About 22.5% of cases had normal smears and rest of them abnormal smears including epithelial squamous cell displasia and special and nonspecial cervicitis. Contraceptive methods in 32.9% were OCP, 15.8% IUD, 4.5% condom and 43% tubal ligation or natural methods. No one used DMPA. **Conclusion:** Results showed that there was significant relationship between contraceptive methods and epithelial displasia ($P=0.008$) and nonspecial cervicitis ($P=0.001$). The most frequency of displasia was shown in OCP users; however condom had the most protective effect on cervix displasia.